

The National Whig
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1847.
FOR PRESIDENT, IN
1848,
MAJOR GENERAL
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA,
THE HERO
OF
PALO ALTO, RESACA DE LA PALMA,
MONTEREY,
And Buena Vista.
Subject to the decision of the Whig National
Convention.

Notice.—The subscribers to the National Whig are respectfully requested not to pay the money which may be due for the paper to any one but to me in person.
G. L. GILCHREST.
WASHINGTON, May 11, 1847.

CORRESPONDENTS will please keep copies of their communications to the "NATIONAL WHIG," as we have no time to attend to the preservation of manuscripts.

TRAVELLING AGENTS wanted for the NATIONAL WHIG in the several States. Apply to the Proprietor, C. W. Fenton, either in person or by letter. Compensation liberal. None need apply unless they can give the most unexceptionable testimonials.

THE DESIGNS OF SANTA ANA.
MR. POLK'S KNOWLEDGE OF THEM.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT LETTER.

Every day, every hour reveals the motives which influenced President Polk in taking the command of the Invading Army of Mexico from General Taylor, and in stripping him of his troops while Santa Ana lay at San Luis Potosi with a force of 30,000 men thoroughly equipped and within striking distance of his foe. We shall ever believe that President Polk's object was the destruction of TAYLOR! This is a serious charge to bring against the Chief Magistrate of the United States, but facts and circumstances connected with his known hostility to the successful Hero, and his unworthy persecution of the old soldier, furnish to our mind, a mass of irresistible evidence to support the charge. The able letter which we publish to-day from the Journal of Commerce of New York presents such a clear view of the designs of Santa Ana that we cannot see how it is possible to avoid the inference that almost strikes one in the face, of the participation of President Polk in those designs. We believe, and we can tell Mr. Polk, not only we, but the whole country, without respect to party, that he intended to destroy TAYLOR, and that the sacrifice of our gallant volunteers and soldiers in the valley of the Rio Grande, was nothing in the scale, so that TAYLOR could be reached. We have, it is true, the most respectable opinion of Mr. Polk as a public officer, but we are not alone in this opinion. It is not the opinion of prejudice, but an opinion based upon his public acts since he has been President. If we are wrong, time will vindicate him from the charge we now make, but so far from such being the case, we predict that the charge will yet be brought home to him even more decidedly than it is in the following paper. But there is one glorious consolation at hand, and that is, that God in his mercy protected the brave and good Taylor from the united designs of Santa Ana and Polk.

THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA—ITS
IMPORTANCE, &c., CONSIDERED.

I have not the least doubt that the battle of "Buena Vista" is considered by many, if not the greater portion of the people of the United States, as an affair of no very great importance in these warlike times, but that it was a matter of every day occurrence, and therefore not much to be admired or wondered at.

In order that those persons may be undeceived, I hope I shall be able to show from a few facts which I have gathered within the last four months, connected with this subject, (having had some considerable knowledge of the Mexican character before), that it was an affair of some little consequence, and of rather vital importance to the people as well as to the government of the United States—that such a Pandango as that, is not got up every day in the year, if we are at war with Mexico.

In the first place, Gen. Santa Ana, after the defeat of Ampudia at Monterey, assembled and organized a large army at San Luis Potosi, and every one will agree with me when I say that this force was so large, that Mexico could ill afford to support it in a state of total inactivity. It was evidently for some purpose. That Santa Ana intended it to hold possession of Tampico is not at all probable, as that place was abandoned without a struggle. That he intended it for the defence of Vera Cruz, is likewise highly improbable, for the only communication between San Luis and Vera Cruz, is by way of the city of Mexico, a distance of over five hundred miles; and if intended for that service, in all human probability, it would have been concentrated at some more convenient point. The city of Mexico itself, as a matter of course, needed no defence, for it certainly was safe so long as the Mexicans held possession of Vera Cruz. Where then did Santa Ana intend to operate with the army of thirty thousand men which had been raised at such an expense, and the very subsistence of which amounted to thousands of dollars daily? Was it supposed that he would quietly remain at San Luis Potosi with this mammoth force until attacked—at what period he did not know, nor was it in the power of any human being to inform him. A man of known energy of character like Gen. Santa Ana, would be the last

person to set himself down in a position that would make him the laughing stock of the whole world, as well as his own nation. It was therefore reduced almost to a certainty, that he had some great scheme in view, some herculean task, by which he hoped by a single blow to regain all that Mexico had lost, and at the same time compel mankind to acknowledge him one of the first military chieftains of the age. I think I shall be able to show that this was his plan; and if I succeed, I shall claim no credit to myself; for, as I said before, I only intend to state a few facts.

Many things occurred as early as the 25th of November last to prove to my mind that something of the kind (above alluded to) was on foot as early as that period. Intimations to that effect were made to me by friendly Mexicans of standing and respectability. At the same time they said, if they should go into detail and tell all they knew, they would endanger their own necks. Since the defeat of Santa Ana at Buena Vista, and the consequent failure of his campaign, (which was for the recovery of the Valley of the Rio del Norte and the total extermination of everything American from this part of Mexico), these men speak out fearlessly; for, notwithstanding they love their country, they despise their rulers.

As early as the 25th of November, I say Santa Ana commenced his operations; to show that I am not far from correct, I beg leave to refer to the letter of Lieut. Albert, Topographical Engineer, to show that Santa Fe was included, as well as the lower part of the Rio Grande; that notwithstanding there seems to have been a screw loose as regards the low country, yet the Santa Feans played their part, and commenced operations on the day appointed. Santa Ana's troops were to be employed in this way—A portion of them were to occupy Victoria, to form a nucleus around which the militia of the country in that vicinity and Matamoros might rally. Another force was to occupy Cadereita and China, to form another nucleus for the Rancheros between Camargo, Loredo, and the mountains. Secret circulars were sent to the Alcades of the different towns, calling on them for every man that could possibly be spared, with instructions to equip them as well as he could, stating at the same time that if they had not fire arms, they must arm them with long knives, spears, and every war like weapon their imaginations could devise. Santa Ana was to advance from San Luis and attack the Americans at their most advanced position, with a force that could not be resisted; was to drive them or compel them to surrender, and if they attempted to retreat, his reserve force (stationed as above described) was to fall upon and cut them to pieces in their flight. The 25th of December was the great day appointed! As that was the birth day of the Saviour of mankind, Santa Ana selected it as the day on which he would redeem Mexico; and shake off the chains and fetters already fastened upon them, and about to be riveted, by the "North American usurpers." All the powers of the church were called into requisition to aid in the laudable and patriotic enterprise. Masses were said in the churches, and the aid of Divine Providence was invoked, and all the sinews of the nation were to be put forth for the rescue of their beloved country! From all these causes, success was looked upon as certain. But when the people reflected that the "Great Santa Ana" was at the helm, they looked upon defeat as a matter of total impossibility.

The only reason I have heard assigned for Santa Ana's not carrying out his plan on the day appointed, is the one assigned by a Mexican captain, taken prisoner at Buena Vista, viz: "that Gen. Taylor had all his veteran regulars within striking distance of Saltillo; that Gen. Santa Ana did not consider himself equal to the task, notwithstanding the authorities at the city of Mexico were goading him on; and some of his officers, who had not yet seen the American Elephant, actually charged him with 'cowardice.'" I have not the least doubt that this was the real cause for his not advancing at the time specified. But what must have been his delight and agreeable surprise, when the withdrawal of nearly all of Gen. Taylor's regulars, with two or three batteries of artillery was announced to him at San Luis! Well may he have said, "it is not true"—it cannot be possible! there must be some mistake! And not until he was officially notified by the Mexican authorities at Saltillo, would he believe a word of it. Fresh couriers were sent in all directions through the valley of the Rio Grande, announcing to the ignorant people this ridiculous story, that the "American General had become alarmed at hearing that there were thirty thousand troops at San Luis, and had consequently drawn off all the regulars, and had left the volunteers, on account of their barbarity to the inhabitants, to be sacrificed." You will be surprised when I tell you that even this story was believed by thousands! As will be seen, by calculating the time between the march of General Worth from Saltillo and the attack on Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista, (when it is considered that San Luis is 300 miles from that point,) Santa Ana did not long delay his movements. His large bodies of cavalry were despatched immediately in different directions. Gen. Minon was sent to reconnoitre Gen. Taylor at Saltillo. Gen. Valencia was sent to carry out the operations in the vicinity of Victoria, San Fernando and Matamoros—while General Urrea was sent to play his part in the vicinity of Camargo, China, and Monterey. The plan worked well; the rancheros in all parts of the valley left their homes and joined Valencia and Urrea, and so

anxious were the inhabitants at and near Presidio Rio Grande to give a good account of themselves, that they raised funds by subscription and sent a party of traders to San Antonio, Texas, and purchased all the powder to be had in that town, as early as the 30th of January. Mexican expresses were running in all parts of the country; and every thing was on the "qui vive" for the great day when Santa Ana should give the word, which would set this overwhelming machine in motion. Fifteen hundred rancheros joined Urrea in one day. The inhabitants of all classes left the principal towns where our troops were quartered; and those who had friends among the Americans, besought them with tears in their eyes to leave the country, saying that they "knew that their throats would be cut if they remained." A respectable Mexican said to me, that he "was not an alarmist, but that he knew Santa Ana was advancing with an overwhelming force, and that notwithstanding he believed one American soldier to be equal to three Mexicans, yet he feared that it would be impossible for Gen. Taylor to withstand the shock."

Santa Ana's unparalleled march against San Antonio, Texas, in 1836, did not exceed the rapidity with which he moved the main body of his army from San Luis to Agua Nueva. So certain was he of victory, that he only took twelve days' provisions with him, saying to his men, "the immense granaries of the enemy are before you; you have only to go and take them." On they moved, full of life, full of hope; certain and sure beyond a doubt, that they should carry every thing before them; and Santa Ana himself looked forward to the day when he would enjoy a reputation not inferior to that of Napoleon himself! Well may they have raved the shout when the Americans had abandoned their camp at Agua Nueva! Well may Santa Ana have said to his men (in orders) "the northern barbarians, the despoilers of your soil, the desecrators of your churches, are before you; onward! onward! and avenge your slaughtered countrymen." On they rolled like an avalanche, carrying every thing before them! but what was their surprise on arriving at the plain of Buena Vista, to behold the little "Spartan band" standing cool, firm, and steady, with that old veteran, as firm as the Sierra Madre itself, at their head! And what furthermore must have been Santa Ana's astonishment, when he received a reply to his command for an "unconditional surrender," to the effect that "if he had fifty pieces of artillery and a hundred thousand men to back him, a surrender was impossible, that if he wanted the American army, he must come and take them!" What must have been his mortification and chagrin, when, after two days' hard fighting, hand to hand, he found his army cut to pieces, and his enemy standing firmer than ever, ready to renew the conflict on the morrow! He, the great Napoleon of the West, who had just returned from exile, who had promised every thing to Mexico and her people, found himself and his schemes thwarted at the outset. His fall was so great, and his defeat so signal, (all things considered) that I can well account for his treating Major Bliss in the cavalier manner he did, when, on the morning of the 24th, that officer applied to him for an exchange of prisoners. His fall was gone! Every thing, so far as he was concerned, was lost! Not that he cared particularly for Mexico or her people; but self was his idol, and he found that "dearly beloved" self totally ruined and crushed, and that, too, by a handful of undisciplined volunteers. But it will never be forgotten that Zachary Taylor was their General.

It is impossible to calculate the disaster that would have befallen us if General Taylor had not stood like a firm old oak and braved the storm as he did. Verily every thing American would have been sacrificed, and few would have been left to tell the disastrous tale.

A LOOKER ON IN MEXICO.

The people of the Little Tennessee District says the Abingdon Virginian, have been kept in suspense for the last 12 or 15 days, as to the precise Congressional vote, in consequence of which neither party could claim, with any degree of certainty, the election of their candidate. The official report, coming from the sheriffs of the counties composing the District, settles the matter in favor of the Whig candidate—Major Fulton's majority being six over Col. McMullen.

Fulton (W.)	2084
McMullen (T.)	2078
Goodson (D.)	1230

One of the best jokes in the Mexican papers is contained in the last paragraph of Ana's address to his countrymen. He says that he "has the satisfaction to announce that Señor Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, President of the Republic and General of the Army, according to the notices just received, although not official has survived the catastrophe, [defeat of Cerro Gordo] from which it appears that Providence is not willing to fill the cup of our bitterness entirely to the brim!"—Th is is entirely too good to be lost.

We learn that Mr. McElroy expresses it as his belief that it is useless for him longer to stay in Mexico, as the immoralizing tendencies of war having so far begotten a feeling of indifference as to deprive him of hearers.

One of the objects of the war is at last revealed by the organ of our Tory Government. It is to conquer the Flora of Mexico, for the Union urges upon the Army to bring home specimens of the flowers of that country as the most desirable trophies of the war!

Whilst the editor of the Washington Union, says the Louisville Journal, is making the most desperate exertions to prevent the Whigs from going for Gen. Taylor, his own friends, the Locofocos, are breaking out of their political enclosure and going for the old General by tens of thousands.

The ladies of New York, says the Louisville Journal, have a new style of bonnet which they call the Rough and Ready bonnet. They are also wearing what they call Rough and Ready shoes. The ladies seem to be for old Rough and Ready from the crowns of their heads to the soles of their feet.

"So should desert in arms be crowned."

We understand, says the St. Louis New Era, that the Government has contracted with an individual of Cincinnati for the delivery of 1000 horses, at the military station just below this city. The contractor's name is Minor, and the price for such horses, fixed by this unusual mode of transacting public business, is \$87 50. It is asserted that some of these horses have already reached their destination, and are inferior in quality to what the price stated might lead us to expect. However, Mr. Minor understands his business, of course, and Mr. Polk his!

A private of Company C, at Tampico, named Rufus Parker, was shot by the guard on the night of the 3d instant. He was under arrest and in the guard house, and seized one of the muskets of the guard and threatened to shoot any man who attempted to lay their hands on him. After being repeatedly ordered to put down the musket and deliver himself up, and being in the act of firing on the guard, the officer in command ordered the guard to fire, which order was instantly obeyed, and he fell dead on the spot, a ball piercing his heart.

"We do not attach much importance to the movement thus far made in favor of General Taylor. The true Whig papers yield to it very little countenance."—Boston Daily Whig.

Indeed! Are not the U. S. Gazette, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Louisville Journal, the New Orleans Bulletin, the Frankfort Commonwealth, the New York Courier & Enquirer, the Richmond Republican, true Whig papers? If true Whiggery were to be measured by your scale, it would be something very much like toriyism and abolitionism combined!

A MONUMENT TO GOV. YELL.—The Washington (Ark.) Telegraph, in a very handsome tribute to the fallen brave of that State, proposes to erect a monument at Little Rock, at public expense, to "Col. Yell, and the Brave who fell with him at Buena Vista."

From Vera Cruz to	Miles.
Puerto Nacional	30
Plan del Rio	10-46
Jalapa	22-63
Las Vegas	19-88
Perote	11-98
Tepe Aguascal	19-117
Oso del Agua	16-113
Nazahuatl	5-138
Puebla	29-167
St. Martin	22-159
Rio Fort	22-211
Cordova	14-225
Mexico	27-252

W. W. Payne, of Alabama, late M. C., has been superseded in his district by Samuel M. Inge. We rejoice that this arch demagogue has found his level at last.

The Courier des Etats Unis notices the project of a commission to Mexico, and states as very probable that the Administration has already cast its eye upon Richard Cox, Esq., of Washington, and upon Messrs. Soule and Benton. We are very sorry, indeed, to hear that our friend Cox has fallen a victim to the "evil eye" of Mr. Polk.

We do not, however, believe, (says the New Orleans Bulletin,) from information that we have received, that Gen. Scott has any intention, at present, of advancing to Puebla; he has neither the force sufficient to do so, after leaving sufficient garrisons in his rear to keep open his communications, nor are his arrangements, or means in other respects, such as would justify him in doing so.

Professor A. D. Bache, chief of the U. S. Coast Survey, is at Pascagoula. Mr. B. has now four parties acting under him, all engaged in the survey of the coast, from Mobile Point to Cat Island, including the harbor at that place, opposite the proposed terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad.

The Mexican Government had decreed at last dates that every place in the vicinity of the capital should be fortified—Generals Almonte, Bravo, Rincon, and Agea, were appointed to superintend the fortifications about Tepozotlan, Venta de Cordova, Tepeaca, San Juan de Teotihuacan, &c. General Almonte left on the 14th to commence his duties by reconnoitering the road from Venta de Cordova to San Martin Tesmelucan. El Monitor of the 13th April states that a great fire took place at Monterey, which commenced at General Arista's garden, and burnt nearly all the houses up to the market of El Meson, and by the north as far as the bridges.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is at length in a fair way of being completed to Cumberland. Of the amount needed, one million of dollars, \$200,000 have been furnished by citizens of New York directly interested in its completion; 300,000 by the State of Virginia; \$100,000 by the District Cities, and the remainder by the Barings, upon the favorable report of Messrs. Davis and Hall, of Boston, who were employed by them to examine and report.

The Louisville Journal. We desire to return our thanks publicly to the editors of this valuable paper for their kindness in exchanging with the National Whig. The Journal comes to us in all its wonted freshness and spirit. Its able editors have lost none of their quondam power. On the contrary, we think they have gained in strength. There is not a single department of human knowledge which is not benefited by their labors. But it is constitutional liberty and constitutional government which are most indebted to their watchful eye and determined resistance to usurpation. We find, too, that they keep up with their usual success the fire of their flying artillery. Every number gives the unscrupulous party in power "a little more grape." If any of our readers desire to know what is going on in the Great West, and to enjoy a rich feast of wit and humor, let him subscribe to the Weekly Louisville Journal.

OUR EXCHANGES.—We desire to return especial thanks (for we are in a grateful mood) to the following excellent daily journals for their courtesy in exchanging with us.

New York Herald, Cincinnati Atlas, Richmond Whig, Cincinnati Gazette, New York Mirror, New York True Sun, Norfolk Herald, Nashville Orphan, Detroit Advertiser, Nashville Orphan.

The Whig City Council of New York have swept the platter of the Democratic office holders except the four principal ones who are retained. The city printing has gone into the hands of the Express and Courier and Enquirer.

Astronomy vs. War. The Cincinnati Atlas says that Governor Bebb has appointed professor Mitchell, the astronomer, adjutant general of the State of Ohio, to organize the new regiment of volunteers called for by Mr. Polk upon the principle, we suppose, that a worshipper of Mar's in the sky would make a good follower of the God in the field!

The real feelings. The Philadelphia Bulletin says, that at the mention of Taylor's name at the Conner dinner in that city, there went up one long, loud, vigorous shout, that must have impaired the foundation of the Columbia House, for it was shaken from attic to cellar. It was repeated—another, another, and still another!—when all present arose, as if by one common impulse, and gave the old hero three times three with a will that spoke volumes for the soundness of their lungs. It was a well-deserved—a generous—a glorious burst of enthusiasm. None but the brave and the free could give utterance to such shouts.

On the day that the news of the battle of Sierra Gordo reached this city, says the New Orleans Bulletin, a friend inquired of us what was the force under General Scott. About 12,000 was our reply, "Had the Mexicans 60,000!" was the next question. No; of course, not so many. Well, then, it does not come up to old TAYLOR yet; that is his proportion—5 to 1.

THE POOR SOLDIER.—We put on record the names of the poor soldiers who were killed at Cerro Gordo. Their lives are as precious as those of their officers, and they should be honored as highly.

REGULARS. James Harrison, Thos. J. Pointer, Benj. McGee, Conrad Kuntz, Dabney Ware, Chas. Willis, Wm. Cooper, George Collins, Wm. McDonald, C. Armstrong, Samuel M. Roberts, Michael Daily, Robert Wright, Edmund Foley, Wm. Myers, Lewis Bolio, Jas. McDerby, John M. Seaton, John Lynch, Francis O'Neil, Isaac Dolen, Griffin Budd, Patrick Casey, Daniel Dolay, A. Hartman, Charles Skinner, Joseph Wood, Francis Perrot, Jas. Olesed, John Schenck, Mich'l. Christal, Andrew Divin, Wm. Turner, Jas. Mellich, Wm. Scott, Jas. Wilson, Jas. Conway, Giles Leham—Croley.

VOLUNTEERS. N. H. Melton, Joseph Neuman, Benj. Merrit.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Col. Bankhead, of the army, arrived in this city yesterday, bringing with him trophies taken from the enemy by the army under General Scott, at Vera Cruz. To-day they were exhibited to the public on the north portico of the War Department, and consist of nine or ten flags; among them, the one that waved over the castle, and another over the city.

Captain Tucker has opened his rendezvous in a part of the building occupied by Mr. Coleman as a hotel, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 6th street.

Mr. Pendleton, who shone as the "lone star" from Virginia during the last Congress, is in the city.—He will, in the next, blaze in the galaxy of six Representatives from the good old Commonwealth.

We would respectfully invite the attention of the city authorities to the scales and weights of dealers in the Centre Market. We know a gentleman who paid for two pounds of provisions, but, in fact, he received but a pound and nine ounces!

A gentleman informs us that Mr. Favier, a highly respectable citizen residing in the first ward, fell from a tree two or three days since, and seriously injured himself by striking his throat against a limb.

A poor fellow, who came to the city four or five months ago, backed up by stiff recommendations for office, took leave of us yesterday, almost in rage, and with scarce change enough to take him home. "Hope deferred" made his heart sick." He was not appointed, but disappointed!

NEW CARVING
AND
GILDING ESTABLISHMENT.

WILLIAM SPEARING, having commenced business in the above line, immediately in front of Coleman's Hotel, respectfully informs the citizens of Washington and its vicinity, that he manufactures Looking Glass and Picture Frames, Plain and Ornamental Cornices, as well as every other kind of work in his line of business. William Spearing's charges for all work done at his establishment will be quite reasonable: he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
N. B. Old Frames regit.
may 14 tf

FRESH ORANGE CO. BUTTER

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received
10 packages Fresh Butter
10 " Choice Cheese
—AND—
A lot of Maple Sugar in small cakes.
may 7-3t S. HOLMES, Seventh St.
Mr. H. has made arrangements to be supplied with the same kind of Butter as long as the market will warrant it.

VAN LOAN & CHASE,
FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
DAGUERRETYPE ROOMS.

Admittance free—next door to U. S. Hotel.
Pictures taken in any kind of weather, clear, cloudy, or rainy, from 9 o'clock, a. m. till 5 o'clock p. m. Washington, 1847.
april 14-tf

T. C. FARQUHAR & CO., call the attention of the citizens and public generally, to their

New Drug and Chemical Store,
corner of 15th street and New York Avenue, where can be found all articles in their line fresh and genuine.
april 27-3t

A CARD.

S. BECK would take this method of notifying his friends and public generally that he has removed his house Furnishing Store from Pennsylvania avenue to E street north opposite Rev. O. B. Brown's, one square west of the General Post Office. Having a larger house and a lower rent I can and will sell any and all kinds of House-Furnishing Goods cheaper than at any time heretofore. I will try to prove this to any one in want of goods that will give me a call.
N. B. Rooms for rent, furnished or unfurnished, april 21-3m

Ice, Ice, Ice.
DE VAUGHAN'S supply of pure fresh pond ice of Boston has arrived, and he is ready to supply the public at any hour until 10 o'clock at night. Any person wishing it can be accommodated at his residence, on 9th street, a few doors north of D. Clagett's dry good store.
april 23-2tced

BECK'S DAGUERRETYPE ROOMS!
One hundred per cent. cheaper than the cheapest!

IKENESSES taken in the best style inferior to none, either singly or in groups at the very reduced price of \$1 50!! each. Specimens may be seen at the rooms over the Furnishing Store of L. S. Beck, E street near the General Post Office. Remember the price \$1 50. Groups in proportion.
april 21-3m

HAVE on hand, and shall be daily receiving, a supply of all kinds of Lumber and Wood, which, as I shall sell for Cash only, I am determined to sell at low prices. All persons, therefore, in want, are respectfully invited to give me a call.
GEORGE COLLARD,
6th street and Missouri Avenue.

JOHN WAGNER,

Carver and Gilder,
Penn. Avenue, between 11th and 12th sts, North side. Makes to order all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Gilded Frames, Cornices, Curtains, Rods, &c. Old Frames regit, and Looking Glass Plates inserted. Terms moderate.
april 19-tf

THOMAS C. WILSON, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, fronting on 9th and the west end of Centre Market, between Louisiana Avenue and C street. Regular sale days every market day. Just received a fresh supply of Flower and Garden Seeds from Weatherfield.
april 14-tf

DENTAL SURGERY:

PARMELE, firm of Dodge and Parmele, Surgical, Operative, and Mechanical Dentist, may be seen professionally from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., at his office, where he has been located for the last three years. Office and Residence, Penn. Avenue, between 9th and 10th sts.
april 14-4m

Mrs. M. A. TAYLOR, FASHIONABLE MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, Tenth st., opposite the Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. Brown's), Washington, D. C. dec 5 1y7
N. B.—Special attention to fitting, as this is an all important matter.

FARE REDUCED!

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA BOAT.
Passage Five Cents.—Freight at Reduced rates: The departure of the steamer JOSEPH JOHNSON, will be, as high as practicable, at the following hours, until further notice, viz:
Leave Alexandria at 7, 10, 12, and 4 o'clock.
Leave Washington at 8, 11, 1, 3, 5, and 6 o'clock.
WM. H. NOWELL, Captain.
april 20-3tf

CANE SEAT CHAIRS.

Just received from New York, by schooner Victory—
6 dozen cane seat Chairs,
Children's high and low assorted Rockers and wood seat Chairs.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, and an assortment of Garden Seed and Flower Seed, for sale at my Auctioneer and Commission Store, fronting West end, Centre Market, on 9th street, between Louisiana Avenue and C and D streets.
may 5-1m THOS. C. WILSON.

THE COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN.

THIS interesting and popular Temperance and Family newspaper, edited by Rev. J. T. Ward, & Co., is now in its second volume, and has an extensive and increasing circulation throughout the United States. It is published every Saturday morning, and may be obtained at the FOUNTAIN BOOK STORE, near the Rail Road Depot.
TERMS: One copy, one year, \$1; six copies, one year, \$5; fifteen copies, one year, \$10. Subscriptions for six months at the same rate. By the month, 12 cts. All payments required in advance.
To subscribers in Washington the Fountain is delivered by a carrier.
Subscribers in Georgetown obtain their papers at the store of Mr. J. T. Bangs, on Bridge street; and those in Alexandria, at the store of Mr. John Howell, on King street.
A limited number of advertisements will be received on reasonable terms.
may 4-3m

BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.—The subscriber has received a full supply of the very best family groceries of every description in his line, which he offers on as reasonable terms as they can be bought in the city—such as
Java, Rio Lagura and St. Domingo coffee
Gunpowder, Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, and Black Tea
Loaf, Crushed, White, Havana, and Brown Sugar
Molasses, ground and unground Spices
Salad oils in flasks and bottles
Butter, Cheese, Flour, &c. &c.
12000 Cigars of different kinds.
E. W. SMALLWOOD,